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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

In no State in the Union do the naturalized males of voting age outnumber the native voters.

The New York Post asserts that "there is only too much reason for believing that Jameson's attempt was secretly instigated by Rhodes."

It is figured that New York City drinks 170,531,000 gallons of liquor, and nearly as much beer. Its saloons, if massed together, would occupy the space bounded by Franklin and Twenty-eighth streets and First and Seventh avenues. Set side by side they would reach from Brooklyn bridge to Stamford, Conn., thirty-five miles.

The Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") expressed in a recent lecture the fear that Scott was being raised to the elevation of a classic. That, he said, was the same thing as taking a man out of the House of Commons, where he was an active figure, and placing him in the stately seclusion of the House of Lords.

Gold mining in the South is having quite a boom just now, according to reports in the newspapers. The gold mines in North Georgia are said to be doing a profitable business; a company with $2,500,000 capital is about to develop gold mines in West Virginia, and finds of considerable value and importance are reported in North Carolina. It is said that hundreds of miners have recently arrived in the gold fields in Montgomery and Stanley Counties, North Carolina.

The Chicago Tribune, a specialist in criminal matters of all sorts, gives the following comparative statement for six years past:

1895—Murders, 10,500; suicides, 5759; lynchings, 171.
1894—Murders, 9890; suicides, 4912; lynchings, 190.
1893—Murders, 6615; suicides, 4436; lynchings, 200.
1892—Murders, 6791; suicides, 3800; lynchings, 235.
1891—Murders, 5906; suicides, 3331; lynchings, 192.
1890—Murders, 4290; suicides, 2040; lynchings, 127.

The bicycle policemen of the Boulevard, New York City, continue to demonstrate facts worth knowing. On a recent afternoon one of them pursued in rapid succession two reckless drivers who refused to halt, overhauled them and landed them quickly behind the bars, whence the influence of $10 in fines in each case was necessary to rescue them. The New York Mail and Express predicts that the mounted policeman will soon be a relic of barbarism and a standing picture of humiliation and despair.

Women may now take a flyer in wheat or get squeezed on corn, just as easily as their male relatives, announces the New Orleans Picayune. The Appellate Court reversed the order entered by Judge Gibbons restraining the Open Board of Trade from permitting women to come upon the floor of the board or entering the galleries. The injunction was issued upon the application of Marson French, a broker of the open board, who showed in his bill that his business was suffering because most of his clients were women, and owing to the restrictions of the board they could not advise him in regard to their tradings.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The traditions of the United States Senate are rapidly weakening. Mr. Hill's bill repealing the law forbidding the employment in the army or navy of the United States of any person who, having held a commission therein, afterward entered the Confederate service, passed the Senate without being referred to a committee, though reference was suggested by Mr. Sherman. Time was when such a suggestion from such a Senator would have been at once adopted, but Mr. Sherman saw that the drift was against him, and withdrew the request. Mr. Sherman was probably friendly to Mr. Hill's measure, but he is accustomed to old-time methods. There is a tendency now to drop formalities and get at plain propositions by the most direct route."

The continent of Africa has been carved out by Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Germany and Italy. The area claimed by each of these is as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Great Britain	2,570,926	40,764,000
France	2,962,624	23,788,000
Portugal	841,025	5,416,000
Spain	203,767	437,000
Germany	822,000	5,950,000
Italy	602,000	6,300,000

Besides these apportionments, Belgium owns the Congo State with a population of 15,000,000 and an area of 865,400 square miles. Turkey claims, but England practically owns, everything in Egypt and Tripoli—population 7,980,000 and area 826,000. Liberia is a black republic, with an area of 37,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000. Swaziland, under the protection of the Boers, includes an area of 6370 square miles and 60,000 people under a tribal monarchy. The Boer State, the South African Republic, has a population bordering on a million and an area of 162,640 miles, within which lie some of the richest mines on the continent. There remains unappropriated a total estimated at 22,000,000 square miles,

THE SNOWDROP.

Sacred to the month of snow,
When the storms of Jannus blow,
Chilling, in their frigid blast,
Memories of glories past;
Blossoms of the winter mild,
Nature's fair and gentle child,
Born of summer's recollection.

Blossom's of the days of snow—
When the rivers ice-bound flow—
Messengers of faith and hope
To the weary hearts that grope,
Casting on their darkened way
Consolation's peaceful ray,
With its mellowing reflection.

Emblem of the love that lies
Hidden 'neath the wintry skies;
Gentle prophet of the night,
Token of the coming light—
Of the soul that springs from death,
Heralding with quickening breath
Life's eternal resurrection.
—Clifford Howard, in Munsey's Magazine.

A SHARP DODGE.

BY FLORENCE B. HALLOWELL.

COOL and clear the morning was; the birds sang and twittered in the branches of the elm trees; a gentle breeze wafted the scent of the June roses in at the open windows, and Lydia Grey, feeling singularly happy and content with life, went singing down stairs and into the kitchen, where her mother sat by the table, peeling potatoes to fry for breakfast.

Mrs. Grey did not speak as her daughter entered, and Lydia, made wise by experience, saw by the expression of her face that a storm was coming. The girl continued to sing, however, feeling prepared to meet the blast, no matter how severe it might be.

Mrs. Grey waited until the breakfast was on the table before she uttered a word. Then, as she took her seat behind the coffee-pot, she asked, sharply:

"Lydia, did I see you hanging over the front gate at eleven o'clock last night with John Forsythe?"

"I don't know, mother," answered Lydia, calmly. "You might have seen me, though, if you had looked. I was there."

"And not ashamed to confess it, I s'pose?"

"Not at all ashamed to confess it," said Lydia.

"If you suppose that I'll ever give my consent to your marrying John Forsythe, you're mistaken," said Mrs. Grey, "and the sooner you send him packin', the better I'll be pleased. The man who marries you must be able to give you as good a home as this. You shan't throw yourself away on a poverty-stricken district schoolteacher, if I can help it. I'll allow he's good-lookin', but good looks won't make the pot boil."

Lydia's face flushed.

"John is an orphan," she said, "and has had his own way to make. I honor him for his struggles to get an education. He may not have any money, but he's worth more in my eyes than any other man I've ever seen," and she buttered a hot roll with considerable energy.

"Seems to me you stand up for him pretty earnest," said the widow, with a grim smile. "But I don't calc'late you're quite so foolish as to throw Seth Naylor over just yet."

"Seth Naylor!" ejaculated Lydia, in a tone of contempt. "I let him know my mind long ago!"

"But you could get him back easy 'nough," said Mrs. Grey. "He'd need only a word to make him come flyin' over here. He's sensible an' shrewd, an' you might go further an' fare worse."

"Perhaps," said Lydia.

"An' it do strike me," said the widow, "that a man who goes about filling his pockets with stones an' dirt, an' lies for hours on a rock, starin' at it, must have a soft spot in his head somewhere."

"John is intensely interested in ores and minerals," said Lydia, "and, if he finds pleasure in examining rocks and picking up stones, why should we object? It is a harmless amusement."

"An imbecile amusement," said Mrs. Grey. "I wonder at a girl of your sense upholdin' sech folly. But it's plain to be seen that he's turned your head with that big yellow moustache of his. You ought to be thankful that you've got a mother to look out for you. You'll never marry John Forsythe with my consent."

"Perhaps not," said Lydia, rising from the table, "and I'll never marry Seth Naylor with my own."

"We'll see about that," said the widow, as she took the skimmer and a big pail and started for the dairy. "I expect to see you the mistress of Clovertop Farm yet."

Lydia smiled to herself, thinking how unlikely it was that such a thing would ever come to pass. She loved John Forsythe too well to give a single thought to marrying any other man. And Seth Naylor, a rough, uneducated fellow who was thoroughly uncongenial to her—what a contrast he was to John!

The hanging over the front gate continued to be of nightly occurrence, in spite of the wrath and chagrin of Mrs. Grey, who appealed in vain to Lydia's sense of decorum.

"The whole neighborhood will be talking about you next," the mother said.

"Iv'e grown callous to what the people of this neighborhood say, mother," answered Lydia. "They can talk as they choose. It is too warm to sit in doors these June evenings, even if you would let me entertain John in the parlor, which you won't. And that gate was made to hang on."

"Hang away, then," said Mrs. Grey. "But you shan't marry John Forsythe if I can help it. Why, he wasted the hull o' last Saturday, pokin' round my three-acre medder-lot with a spade. I guess he got half a bushel o' stuns. He'd oughter hire out to clear land."

Lydia said nothing in reply to this, but a peculiar smile, which her mother could not understand, stole over her face.

Early on Saturday morning, a few days later, John Forsythe walked into the dairy, where Mrs. Grey was skimming milk, preparatory to churning.

"Do you want to sell this place, Mrs. Grey?" he asked, abruptly.

"Don'no as I do," said the widow. "It's the only home I've had for twenty-five years. An' I couldn't get nothin' for it. The land's 'bout wore out. Still, if I had an offer of fifteen hundred dollars for it, I'd snap at it."

"I know somebody who'll give you that," said John. "Five hundred cash down and a mortgage on the place for the rest, due in two years, with interest, at six per cent."

"It's a bargain," said the widow. "Where's the man?"

"Here!" said John.

"You?" exclaimed the widow. "I didn't know you had five hundred cents."

"I've got the cash ready for you," said John; "and if you'll let me drive into Sedgewick this afternoon, we'll have Lawyer Saunders make out the deeds."

"I suppose I'll have to hold by my word," said Mrs. Grey. "But you'll never be able to pay me the thousand within two years. How can you save anything on forty dollars a month?"

"That's my lookout," said John. "You needn't worry about the amount of my salary. You have the farm as security, and you can live on it till all is paid. I've no use for the house, you know, unless I get a wife to put in it."

"Folks can't say he ain't clever," said Mrs. Grey, in telling her daughter, a little later, of this offer. "I'd have hated to leave the house right off. But what puzzles me is his having that five hundred dollars put by. He muss have been awful savin'."

Lydia smiled, but said nothing. She might have enlightened her mother on the subject had she so chosen; but she preferred to keep her own counsel.

A week later, John paid a second visit to the dairy.

"You said I couldn't marry Lydia until I had a home to offer her as good as the one she's had with you," he said. "Now you can't say I'm not able to do so. She needn't make any change at all, you see."

"I see," said the widow, tersely.

"So you'll consent to our engagement?" said John.

"I suppose so, since you're both so set on it," said Mrs. Grey, on whom John's five hundred dollars had produced a marked impression. "Liddy's so stubborn-headed she wouldn't think of changin' her mind if I preached and argyfied all night, and I don't want her talked about."

"Neither do I," said John; "and I'm glad to have the matter settled. I'll go up and tell Lydia about it now, if you have no objection."

"Go if you want to," said the widow. "Like as not she's looking for you—hangin' over the gate, perhaps, while the bread's burnin' in the oven and the cat's on the breakfast-table."

The wedding was set for the middle of October: but, to her mother's surprise, Lydia began no preparations for it.

"Why don't you begin your shoppin'?" asked the widow, who had a natural longing for a cruise among the drygoods stores of Sedgewick. "There's no time to be lost. You'll have to be pretty smart if you expect to get sewed up by the middle of October."

"There's no hurry," said Lydia quietly.

"That money you've got in bank will come in useful 'nough now," said her mother. "Three hundred dollars will buy you a good set-out."

"Better than I need," said Lydia. "It would be sheer extravagance for me to spend that much."

"But you've got to have some finery," said her mother.

"I shan't want much. I'm pretty well supplied now with clothes."

"There's no call for you to be stingy. Your Uncle Mose left you the money for this very purpose. Don't you remember the will said so? And I want to see you well set out. Girls don't get married morn'n onct, as a rule, and you'd best make the most of the chance."

"I'll see," said Lydia. "There's time enough yet to buy and make double what I'll get."

And though Mrs. Grey fretted and scolded about the delay, and began to think her daughter had grown parsimonious, Lydia continued to put off going to Sedgewick to buy her wedding clothes.

"Who were those men prowling around with you in the Creek Medder this morning, John?" asked Mrs. Grey, as she met her future son-in-law, one evening in August, coming up the garden path with Lydia, whose face looked unusually bright.

"They were gentlemen from the city," answered John. "I sent for them to decide as to the quality of the coal on this land."

"Coal on my farm!" exclaimed Mrs. Grey. "I never suspected it."

"My farm, you mean!" said John. "I knew long ago that there was coal on it."

"Then you've played me a very dishonest trick!" said the widow, angrily, while her gray eyes flashed. "You got from me, for fifteen hundred dollars, a bed of coal that you're likely to make yield as many thousands—perhaps more."

"All's fair in love and war, you know," said John. "I had to get Lydia by fair means or foul."

"And she upholds you in this swindle, I dare say," said the widow, glaring at her daughter.

"Yes, she upholds me," said John, with a peculiar laugh and a queer look at Lydia, who was laughing, too. "But I'm not all bad, my dear to-be-mother-in-law. I'll deed the farm back to you as soon as the wedding is over, and we'll share the profits. You can make me superintendent of the mine, at a handsome salary. I believe the coal is the best quality, and there'll be plenty of work to do."

Mrs. Grey's face cleared at once.

"That's square enough," she said.

"To be perfectly candid with you," said John, "I haven't any money to begin the work. Lydia tells me you have eight thousand dollars in Government bonds. Now, there wouldn't be any risk in using that in this venture. You're sure to double your money in two months."

"I'll sell the bonds at once," said the widow, eagerly. "And you shall have that five hundred dollars back to-morrow, John?"

"Oh, as to that," said John, "you can give Lydia three hundred of it! I had only two hundred laid up, so she helped me out with the money her uncle left her."

Mrs. Grey looked from one face to the other; her lips curled in a peculiarly sarcastic smile. She thought she saw very clearly now why Lydia had put off getting wedding finery and had "needed so little."

"Well, that was a sharp dodge!" she said, at last. "It takes a district school teacher to think up such things, I believe, after all, you're smarter'n Seth Naylor, John."

"Of course I am," said John, complacently, as he put his arm about Lydia's waist. "But you give me too much credit, for here is the prime mover in the whole wicked plot."

And he kissed the demure little face of the widow's pretty daughter.

Turning the Tables.

A professor, who once took with him to an appointment a favorite student, thought to test the young man. He was to take the morning service, and the young man that of the evening. Accordingly, while on the road to the appointment the professor "pumped" the youngster. Witness his surprise when, on giving out his text, he found that the professor had stolen a march upon him. His surprise was turned to dismay when he found that not only text, but also "heads" and all had been appropriated. Now it happened that the pulpit was an old-fashioned one, and the professor was very stout. To get in a ladder had to be procured to enable him to climb over the top. After service he chuckled over his triumph. His triumph was, however, turned to disaster at night, when the young man announced his text: "He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up by some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."—Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

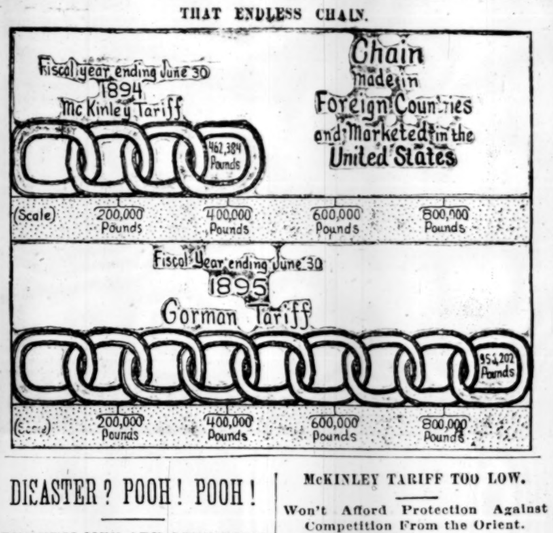
How Fast the Earth Moves.

Everybody knows that the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis once in each twenty-four hours. But few, however, have any idea of the high rate of speed at which such an immense ball must turn in order to accomplish the feat of making one revolution in a day and a night. A graphic idea of the terrific pace which the old earth keeps up year after year may be had by comparing its speed to that of a cannon ball fired from a modern high-pressure gun. The highest velocity ever attained by such a missile has been estimataed at 1626 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in three and two-tenths (3 2-10) seconds. The earth, in making one complete revolution in the short space of twenty-four hours, must turn with a velocity almost exactly equal to that of the cannon ball. In short, the rate of speed at the equator is exactly 1507 feet per second. This is equal to a mile every three and six-tenths seconds, seventeen miles a minute.

English as She Is Written.

I have before me a letter from a Parisian friend, a gentleman of some literary note in his own country, who informs me that he is learning English by the aid of a small textbook and a dictionary, without any other instructor; and he adds: "In small time I can learn so many English as I think I will come to the America and go on the scaffold to lecture."—Methodist Herald.

THAT ENDLESS CHAIN.



DISASTER? POOH! POOH!

BUSINESS MEN ARE CONFIDENT THEIR INTERESTS ARE SAFE.

Their Faith Pinned to Prospect of a Republican Administration Which Will Correct the Evils Wrought by the Gorman-Wilson Blunder—A "Good Times" Myth.

Immediately after the election of President Cleveland, on November 11, 1892, the above headlines appeared in a Democratic paper, the New York Sun. But was it so?

We know only too well how business men fared during 1893 and 1894. For 1895, Dun's Review, January 4, gave the aggregate liabilities of trade failures at $173,196,060 against $172,992,856 in 1894, and the average per failure at $13,124 against $12,458 in 1894. This does not look as if the time had yet arrived to pooh pooh the disaster of a Democratic Administration, especially as the failures grew greater toward the end of the year, Dun's Review saying that they showed "a heavy increase, sixty-six per cent., in liabilities of manufacturing failures for the past quarter." The totals for the year were:

MANUFACTURING FAILURES.

Section.	Liabilities. 1894.	1895.
New England	$10,499,011	$10,538,731
Middle	26,415,912	33,014,442
South	9,860,331	7,136,160
Southwest	1,211,387	1,677,505
Central	11,425,671	17,446,067
West	4,650,687	2,623,467
Pacific	3,300,746	1,483,731
Total	$67,363,775	$73,920,073

An increase of $6,556,298 in the liabilities of manufacturing concerns that failed last year does not permit us to pooh pooh disaster, especially when we recollect that the Democrats wiped out all the weak concerns in 1893, immediately after they assumed control of the Administration. That was their first job and they did it to the queen's taste. Now they are going for the larger and more solid concerns. This is all that is left for them to work upon.

It is the big Republican States that they are after now. "In seven States the increase in manufacturing failures for the year was $18,570,586, or 62.6 per cent.," says Dun's Review. Note the seven:

The Seven.	1895.	1894.
New York	$25,985,159	$17,934,643
New Jersey	2,462,601	1,872,672
Connecticut	1,704,110	886,828
Rhode Island	2,866,511	599,615
Ohio	4,458,815	3,338,893
Michigan	2,410,773	1,023,935
Illinois	8,330,479	3,981,276
Total, seven States	$48,218,448	$29,637,862

How New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois are being punished for going Republican since 1892! The lumber and mining men of Michigan are feeling the lash, and Ohio is being whipped up for its back sliding. This is part of the "campaign of education." Dun's Review says:

"The excess of manufacturing failures is found within a very narrow district. More than the entire increase appears in New York, $8,000,000; Illinois, $4,300,000; Rhode Island, $2,300,000; Connecticut, $800,000; New Jersey, $600,000; Ohio, $1,100,000, and Michigan, $1,400,000. A few other States show a small increase, but the rest a decrease. In these seven States the increase is no less than $18,570,586, or 62.6 per cent. over last year.

Pooh, Pooh, the Disaster? Not yet. Dun's Review says:

"The progress toward better things, which seemed assured during part of the year, has not been sustained.

"Rarely has there been a situation so complicated, and the near future is difficult to forecast."

It is getting worse. There was an increase of $7,785,000 in the liabilities of manufacturing failures during the last half of 1895 over and above the amount of liabilities in the last half of 1894. Judging by the records of failures published from day to day there are still more of the strong concerns going under. Dun's Review stated the reason very clearly:

"Men actually believed that the country, with part of its working force unemployed, and with wages considerably below those paid before the panic, was going to consume more largely than it ever had in the most prosperous years. The consequence was a marked increased in the number of manufacturing failures as soon as the excess of production began to appear."

And what about all that talk of "higher wages," "returning prosperity," "greater activity in the factories," "increased demand for goods," "good times," that every Democratic paper in the country was falsely reporting during 1895? Ananias and Sapphira must hang their heads with shame and blush from very modesty at having had the effrontery to pose as masters in the art of falsifying. But Democratic editors were unknown then.

Pooh, Pooh, Disaster? Not yet. Not till next November. Then, with the certainty of a Republican Administration, will business men be "confident that their interests are secure."

Rich Phosphate Fields.

Phosphate fields of extraordinary richness are said to have been discovered in Algeria, a province of France, on the northern coast of Africa.

McKINLEY TARIFF TOO LOW.

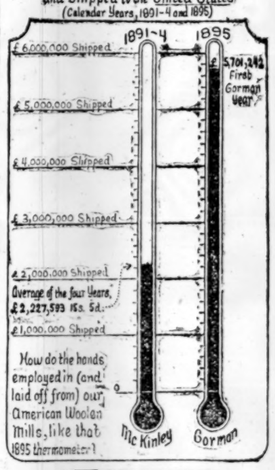
Won't Afford Protection Against Competition From the Orient.

Those who have expressed the opinion that the McKinley tariff rates of duties were too high, and would never be restored, are evidently not alive to the economic and industrial developments that are now occurring in different parts of the world, most particularly in Asia. Instead of their being too high, we believe that, within very few years, it will be found that the McKinley tariff rates are far too low to afford protection to American labor and to American industries in such lines as may be brought into direct competition with the products of the labor or India, China or Japan.

The United States will not stand alone in this respect. Goods made by Oriental labor will find their way into every market in Europe and Australia. They will supplant the European and our own goods in South American markets. The great hive of European industry will be removed to Asia unless some effective international combination may be brought about that can check the movement that has already originated in the Orient. Instead of any tendency to lower tariffs here or in Europe, we see before us indications of the necessity for distinctly higher tariffs, in some respects, than have ever yet been enacted in this or any other country of the civilized world.

The general tendency of the masses of our people is not to diligent forethought. There are some among us, however, who recognize the impending industrial revolution and are preparing for it by the establishment of factories in the Orient. While the capital there invested will be American capital, it will be subject to the laws of other countries and will be utilized in furnishing employment for the cheapest kind of foreign labor, not American labor. The product of such factories must be kept out of the United States unless upon the payment of such a tariff as will make its cost equal to that of the American product made at home by American labor.

The Longer This is, the More Gold Goes.


Total Value of WOOLEN GOODS Manufactured in Bradford England and Shipped to the United States
(Calendar Years, 1891-4 and 1895)
1891-4
1895
£6,000,000 Shipped
£5,000,000 Shipped
£4,000,000 Shipped
£3,000,000 Shipped
£2,000,000 Shipped
£1,000,000 Shipped
£701,343 First Gorman Year.
Average of the four Years, £2,227,593 Is. 5d.
How do the hands employed in (and laid off from) our American Woolen Mills, like that 1895 thermometer?
McKinley
Gorman

Promises, Not Performances.

If you want fair play all round, economy at the White House and in the halls of Congress and general prosperity everywhere, then you want what we believe the Democrats as a party are trying to attain.—N. Y. Herald, June 28, 1892.

Judging by published reports of Mr. Cleveland's wealth, there may have been "economy at the White House." But how did "the Democrats as a party" succeed in "trying to attain general prosperity?"

The End of the Era, Too.

This is the beginning of a Democratic era, and Democratic Senators are chosen to attend to the public business, not to their own.—N. Y. World, November 25, 1892.

We may now add that this is the end of a Democratic era, and Democratic Senators are chosen to attend to their own business, not to that of the public.

"Green" Grocer Merrall.

Mr. Merrall, senior member of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, said: "I believe business will go along as well as it has done, at least, and rather expect it will improve under the new conditions."—N. Y. Sun, November 11, 1892.

What does Mr. Merrall think now after three years' reflection upon those "new conditions?"

Congressman Hartman's Idea.

The Republican policy is, and always has been, to make the Government self-sustaining by levying adequate tariff duties to produce sufficient revenue, and at the same time to protect American industries and American labor.—Hon. Charles S. Hartman, M. C., of Montana.

ARMENIA'S CRY HEARD.

Congress Warns the Turkish Sultan to Stop the Atrocities.

SENATE AND HOUSE CONCUR.

By a Heavy Majority the Lower Body Passes the Resolutions Sent to It by the United States Senate---Hepburn Favored the Terminating of Diplomatic Relations With Turkey.

After a lively debate, which lasted nearly four hours, the House of Representatives at Washington passed by a vote of 143 to 26 the United States Senate concurrent resolutions on the Armenian outrages. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had already adopted and reported similar resolutions, but when the Senate resolutions were received, Mr. Quigg, of New York City, who had made the report from the House Committee, asked and obtained unanimous consent for their immediate consideration, and the resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were not taken from the Speaker's table.

The opposition to the Senate resolutions was not strong in numbers, nor was it united, but it contributed several vigorous speeches to the discussion. Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, was opposed to the resolutions because they did not go far enough, in his opinion, and he offered an amendment providing for the immediate severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey, an amendment against which Chairman Hitt protested. General Grosvenor attacked the preamble to the Senate resolutions and took sides with Colonel Hepburn, whose amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 19 yeas to 121 nays.

Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also spoke against the Senate resolutions, taking the ground that they committed Congress to a position which was utterly inconsistent with its attitude in regard to the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, delivered an impassioned speech, in which he not only attacked the resolutions—which he characterized as an act of impertinence—but opposed any action whatever by Congress in regard to the subject. He especially condemned the last resolution of the Senate, which pledges Congress "to support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens." By virtue of that resolution, Mr. Turner said, the Executive might send a fleet of war vessels to bombard and destroy Constantinople and lay waste the coast of Turkey.

The speeches in favor of the resolution were temperate, considering the nature of the subject, and it was evident that at least seven-eighths of the members present sympathized with the speakers. In the course of the discussion, Chairman Hitt, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that so far as the State Department had been able to ascertain, not a single American citizen, native or naturalized, had been murdered since the Armenian outrages began, and, moreover, that the Turkish Government was not only willing and ready, but anxious and even eager to pay for the losses of and damages to the property owned by American citizens in Turkey.

The concurrent resolution as passed reads as follows: This Senate concurrent resolution declares it to be an imperative duty, in the interest of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the Berlin Treaty may be speedily given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them as men and Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of that treaty; requests the President to communicate these resolutions to the five signatory Powers thereof, and declares that Congress will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens.

FUTURE OF THE RESOLUTION.

Considered Probable That the President Would Comply With the Request.

It has been the uniform practice for many years to regard concurrent resolutions as independent acts of Congress, not requiring the approval of the President to give them force and effect, and hence there was some doubt about sending the above resolution to the White House. It was not regarded, however, as probable that the resolution would meet with the disapproval of the Administration. Neither the President nor Secretary Olney has publicly committed himself to any line of policy in regard to Turkey and the Armenian situation, but it is known that before the resolutions were drawn up Senator Cullom had a long conference with Secretary Olney on the subject, and the impression was given out that the resolutions had the full approval of the Administration.

It was, thus, the uniform expectation that the President would comply with the request contained in the resolution, and would communicate the action of Congress to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia, the six signatory Powers, besides the Turkish Empire, to the Treaty of Berlin.

Looking for American Aid.

The passage in the speech delivered in Birmingham, England, by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, inviting the United States to co-operate with England in Armenia, strengthens the report that Lord Salisbury has asked President Cleveland to join in a note to the Powers protesting against the treachery of the Porte and asking that united action be taken to the end of obtaining genuine reforms in Armenia, and has also asked that the United States join in a demonstration of the English and American fleets in Turkish waters. The Daily Chronicle advocates that the Powers who, owing to their respective interests and mutual suspicions, seem powerless to act, invite the United States to send a fleet to force the passage of the Hellespont and compel the Sultan to stop the barbarism prevailing in Armenia.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, returned to Washington from his brief shooting trip to Quantico, on the Potomac River. He shot a large bag of ducks.

Adelaide Johnson, sculptress, was wedded in Washington to Alfred F. Jenkins, who took his bride's name. The ceremony was performed by a Theosophist.

The Navy Department is making preparations for the trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson in Long Island Sound when the weather permits. Upon the results obtained during this trial will depend the enforcement of Secretary Herbert's decision to accept the vessel preliminarily.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed.

Senator Hill objected to Senator Jones's request that a vote be taken on the free coinage bill in the United States Senate.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the courts along the Northern Pacific Road are ancilary to Judge Jenkins's court, which gives his court jurisdiction over the entire system in the matter of receivership.

The World's Fair medals, 23,857 in number, were received at the Treasury Department in Washington. The medals will be held until the Commission meets and adopts measures for their proper distribution.

Secretary Olney decided to send a consul to Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, to look after the interests of the Americans under arrest there.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, the two new Senators from Utah, were sworn in. The new Senators drew lots for the long and short terms. Mr. Cannon drew the longer term, ending March 3, 1899, while Mr. Brown got the term ending March 3, 1897.

United States war vessels and revenue marine cutters have been ordered to chase and intercept a formidable Cuban filibustering expedition under the leadership of Calixta Garcia.

The Senate Committee on Commerce ordered a favorable report on a bill of Senator Frye for the repeal of the law exempting certain vessels from tonnage taxes. Under this bill Germany will be made to pay this Government about $60,000 a year.

R. C. Jackson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in New York, has been superseded in that position by Victor J. Bradley.

John Tyler, son of President John Tyler, died in Washington.

The last diplomatic dinner of the season was given by Secretary and Mrs. Olney.

The House met for the first session session of the Fifty-fourth Congress at 8 o'clock p. m. Thirteen bills received favorable consideration.

Ex-President Harrison paid a visit of courtesy to President Cleveland at the White House.

John A. Mason, of New York City, was nominated by the President to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. The nomination was sent to the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Colonel Coppinger to be Brigadier General. This action was taken by the unanimous vote of the committee.

Domestic.

Harry M. Fowle, clerk for a Boston lumber firm, confessed he stole over $47,000.

Daniel Long, of Lockport, N. Y., on parole from Elmira Reformatory, died from the effects of ill-treatment received while a prisoner.

The State Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania recommended the release of Hugh Dempsey, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for poisoning non-union workmen at Homestead, Penn., during the great strike of 1892.

President La Grange made the declaration at the Fire Department that New York City had been imposed upon for years by the persons who bought supplies for the Department, and that if the Commissioners of Accounts should begin an investigation they would find frauds as great as existed in the Police Department.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Street Railway was sold to William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, for $5,000,000.

A Long Island City (N. Y.) Coroner's Jury found Mrs. Minnie Lalor guilty of the murder of her son William.

At Pittsburg, Penn., Mary Steele, five years old, and her sister Norah, three years old, children of Mr. and Mrs. John Steele, were burned to death, and Mrs. Steele sustained probably fatal injuries. Their home was afire.

Mrs. Edmund J. Tucker, of Yonkers, N. Y., was murdered by a tramp in her home in the presence of her five-year-old son.

The Hudson River ice crop, it is feared, will be a failure.

The New Jersey Legislature met in Trenton; resolutions in memory of Ambassador Runyon were adopted.

The ice gorge in the Maumee River, about eight miles above Toledo, Ohio, broke, and in running out carried away two spans of the new bridge in course of construction. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Miss Ida J. Hart, principal of the Centre School in Huntington, Conn., noticed a few days ago a slight swelling on her face. A physician found it was a carbuncle. She became unconscious and died in the night. It is supposed her brain was affected.

John H. Goodwin, a rich Alabama planter, crazed by religion, killed his wife and himself.

The contracting tailors of New York City, who locked out their employes rather than submit to union rules, made a complete concession of every point demanded by the men.

Albert Tollis, of Brook, Ind., has been lodged in jail to prevent his being lynched. Tollis was annoyed by the crying of his eight months' old baby. He seized it and squeezed its head between his knees until the child died.

William H. Raynor, of Rockville Centre, Conn., poor, in love, and out of employment, went to his mother's grave, knelt there, and shot himself dead.

Mrs. J. H. Worman, of New York, wife of one of the owners of Outing, committed suicide by shooting. She was despondent because her son was a helpless invalid.

Foreign Notes.

Germany has ordered twelve torpedo destroyers, to have a speed of thirty knots, it is reported, from Thornycroft & Co., the British shipbuilders.

In a special cable despatch from Caracas, Venezuela, it is stated that despatches announcing immediate action by Germany in collecting railway debts due Germans have caused excitement and alarm in the capital.

The Cunard steamer Catalonia was towed to the Azores with a broken shaft by the German steamer Braunschweig.

Many women at Caracas have organized for the protection of Venezuelan interests as against European aggression. They announce that they have established a boycott against English goods.

The employes of the Clyde (Scotland) shipbuilders, who have been locked out for several months, owing to an agreement between their employers and the Belfast shipbuilders, whose employes were on strike, resumed work.

The Ontario (Canada) Government has relinquished all claim to Coteman Island in Lake Lacroix, west of Port Arthur, an official survey demonstrating that it lies south of the international boundary line and in United States waters.

The international chess tournament in St. Petersburg, Russia, ended, Lasker, the German, winning first prize; Steinitz won the second prize and Pillsbury, the American, finished third.

The death of Lord Leighton, the celebrated British painter, and President of the Royal Academy, is announced.

Japan is placing orders for ten warships and plants for two dockyards with builders on the Tyne and Clyde.

General Weyler, the newly appointed Captain-General of Cuba, sailed from Spain for Havana, together with a cavalry force 1600 strong. A large crowd witnessed the embarkation of the General and the troops.

A revolution of small but irritating character is agitating Carabobo, Venezuela, and causing some solicitude at Caracas.

The drawing in its legal aspects of the British case in the Guiana boundary dispute has been intrusted by the Government to Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus professor of jurisprudence of Oxford University.

Violent End of a Family.

In a family altercation at Kyle, W. Va., Thomas Burns shot his stepmother mortally with a revolver, and then committed suicide by sending a bullet through his breast. Burns's wife, overcome by grief and horror, attempted suicide by taking poison. She was revived, but is a raving maniac.

Pensions for Five Widows.

Among the pension bills passed by the United States Senate were $50 per month to the widow of Rear Admiral English; $75 per month to the widow of Major-General Carroll; $30 per month to the widow of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the Arctic explorer; $50 per month (increased from $30) to the widow of Colonel Frederick Dent; $100 per month to the widow of Major-General Doubleday.

Kaiser Wilhelm is Thirty-Seven.

The thirty-seventh birthday of Emperor Wilhelm of Germany was celebrated with great ceremony throughout the Empire.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

Explosions occurred in two coal pits at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales. The pits are on fire and the shafts have been destroyed. According to the latest estimate of the number of victims, forty-three men have been killed. Forty-two of the entombed miners in the Pont-y-Pridd pits were rescued.

National Finances in a Nutshell.

In 1835 the public debt of the United States was only $37,513.

Not quite half of our revenue last year was received from customs duties.

In the year 1904, only eight years from now, $100,000,000 in bonds must be redeemed.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov'r 25, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:30 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The t alus arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and teamerlines, and at Elenton with steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makelevville, Aurora, Washington and all nte mediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting withthe A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morchead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time thau by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norf lk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphio, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pomsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

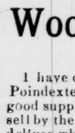
Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

PALLS AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞ All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,



BOOT & SHOEMAKER-2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

☞ Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

N.G.Grandy&Co.

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

MEMPHIS, TENN, Oct. 3, 1895.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—Yours of the 1st inst to hand; also the Acme Bell for my daughter, and to say that she is delighted with it would be putting it too mild. I had the wheel sent out to—Seminary, and at the close of school, it created mere excitement among the girls than the proverbial "Mary's Little Lamb." Again thanking you for the nice wheel, I am, yours truly, R. W. Harris, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Delta Cotton Co.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12, 1895.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—The Acme Light Roadster came to hand O. K. on the 10th inst., and I must frankly say it meets my fullest expectations, and I am very much pl ased with it. I consider it a strictly high grade up-to-date wheel in every detail of design, material, construction and finish, and is fully equal, if not superior to many of the best $100.00 wheels sold on the market here. I believe the Acme frame is the strongest and the most rigid and the most graceful and lightest frame built. It is a beauty among beauties and cannot fail to satisfy. Yours truly, Charles T. Keetch, Rec. Sect. Ohio Association Union Ex-Prisoners of the War.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

NOT YET.

The CAROLINIAN has received a circular advocating one-cent letter postage. In our opinion, any such course would be a very grave mistake and actually a setback to the country at this time. Two cents is little enough, as things are now, to pay for carrying a letter that weighs an ounce. Only a little while ago the charge was three cents for half an ounce.

What we need is an extension of the free delivery system. Every dollar of profit on any other department of the Mail service should go to develope the circulation of intelligence through the back country.

We are devoting the energies of this great and immeasurably important branch of the Government to the increase of facilities where they are already ample. People in most cities have their mail left at their doors two or more times a day. People living miles from the office must "hitch up" and drive miles for their papers and letters.

Students of society talk of the decline of the country but they neglect this one exceedingly useful and feasible agency by which remote districts might be brought right into touch with all the active interests of the busy world. It seems to us that the time has not yet come for any reduction of postage. The thing to do now is to make the postal service efficient to the extent of its large but neglected opportunity.

THE MORTGAGE.

A mortgage makes a man rustle, and it keeps him poor. It is a strong incentive to action, and a wholesale reminder of the fleeting months and years. It is as fully as symbolical in its meaning as the hour-glass and scythe that mean death. A mortgage represents industry, because it is never idle, night or day. It is like a bosom friend, because the greater the adversity the closer it sticks to a fellow. It is like a brave soldier, for it never hesitates at charges, nor fears to close on the enemy. It is like the grasp of the devil-fish—the longer it holds, the greater its strength. It will exercise feeble energies, and lend activity to a sluggish brain; but no matter how a debtor works, a mortgage works harder still. A mortgage is a good thing to have in a family—provided, always, it is somebody elses family.

Several heretotore prominent Democrats of Mount Vernon, Ill., have recently joined a Republican Club, one of them, a large property owner, giving as a reason that since the Cleveland regime had been in control of the Government he had worn out his clothing carrying the keys of his empty houses, which had previously been tenanted by prosperous workingmen who paid their rent promptly.

Senator Gorman's refusal to serve on the committee to arrange the details for the Democratic National Convention is characteristic of the Maryland statesman's shrewdness. He knows well enough that there is no glory in serving as undertaker for a political funeral.

The Republicans of the Iowa Legislature haue honored Mr. Allison with a fifth election to the United States Senate; and the Republicans of the Maryland Legislature have elected Hon. George L. Wellington United States Senator.

The manufacturers and business men of the country ought to devote themselves unceasingly to the work of convincing the people that under our present commercial policy we are impoverishing ourselves to enrich European manufacturers.

The last three years have proved to the workingman in America that his well being, his comfort and happiness are dependent on the principle of protection to American industry embodied in law.

Seven weeks of the Congressional session have passed and up to the present time no Democratic statesman has called Speaker Reed a tyrant, a usurper or a czar.

In the last election in Missippi only 64,339 votes were catt, yet there are 266,049 men of voting age in the State. Of these, 150,000 have been disfranchised.

A raft a mile long, composed of yellow pine logs, arrived last week in Philadelphia from the coast of North Carolina.

"Blood is thicker than water," but Russia has been a much firmer friend of the United States than Great Britian has.

Colorado, with an output of $17,000,000 in gold last year, is really the "gold bug" State.

A DIVIDED TICKET.

Of course the Raleigh "News and Observer" is impelled to criticise the course suggested by the CAROLINIAN in the coming campaign, as it well knows that, if adopted, there will be no hope for the Democratic party in this State. Both Republicans and Populists have cause to consider that party "a common enemy," and they believe that with its defeat the questions of "money, tariff, taxes, good government," etc., will be better off—much safer than in the hands of the Bourbon Democrrcy.

Hence the CAROLINIAN thinks the course suggested is not only good polities, but that it is the policy of wisdom. It is just what the Democrats don't want done, and that is another strong reason why it should be.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The February *Arena* is probably the most attractive issue of this great reformative and progressive review that has yet appeared. In its 176 pages are found a dozen notable papers by able writers on timely subjects, one on "The Land of the Noonday Sun," by Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Bench of this State (profusely illustrated). Justice Clark has visited Mexico under the auspices of the *Arena* to study our sister Republic, and this issue contains the opening paper of a series which will be magnificantly illustrated, and which we predict will proue exceedingly interesting to all persons interested in travels and history, as well as social and economic problems. The two serials are continued and grow in interest. The book reviews also are a strong feature of this issue.

In 1884 Eugene Field wrote a story which he called "The Werewolf." When it was finished he laid it aside and a year after entirely rewrote it. In 1886 he again took it up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death in November last, he rewrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found unpublished among his effects. Mrs Field, concluding to have the story to appear, gave it to the editor of *The Ladies' Home Jonrnal*, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles was published. The story will be printin the next issue of the Journal, strikingly illustrated.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan'y 31, 1896

Senator Tillmau, of S. C., was a little bit slow in bringing his "pitchfork" into action, but he got it unlimbered this week, and for more than an hour he jabbed it into Mr. Cleveland, the Rothschilds and other "gold bugs," and the Democratic party, as energetically as the average hired man would into a pile of hay while the boss was in sight. He referred to Mr. Cleveland in such endearing terms as "the bullheaded and self-idolatrous man who holds the reins of power," "traitor to and destroyer of the Democratic party," and sneeringly to the Democratic side of the Senate: "How many of you, men grown old and gray in the service of the party and of the nation, men who were its trusted leaders before Cleveland was heard of, how many, I say, have been called into into his counsels? If any, speak. I shall be glad to hear them. Where has this man sunk his personality? Whom has he consulted? Whose advice has he recognized? None but that of the bootlicks and sycophants who have crawled on their knees for the crumbs of patronage and betrayed their constituents for the offices in his gift. In the entire history of the country the high office of President has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform, he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood, and, with bated breath, walk with submissive head in his presence." There was a lot more about "this besotted tyrant" whose conscience has become debauched, who ought to be impeached, etc., but space forbids its reproduction. He wound up by abusing the Supreme Court for its income tax decision, and predicting a war between the poor and the rich, unless his remedies are adopted for all the diseases the body politic is afflicted with.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has reported a long resolution setting forth the condition of affairs in Cuba, the damage to commercial interests, and requesting the President to use his good offices with Spain to get that nation to recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

Hon. John M. Thurston, Nebraska's new Senator, made a speech this week in favor of the Monroe doctrine resolution, which attracted much more attention than is usually accorded to anything usually said by a new member of the Senate, and which was alike creditable to himself, his State, and to the Republican party of which he has long been an honored member. He took especial pains to show the fallacy of the position taken by Senator Wolcott, of Colo., in his speech opposing the resoluton. Speaking of England's attempt to scare us into abandoning the Monroe doctrine, by putting the financial screws upon us, he said: "We solemnly advise them that our foreign policy is not a matter of exchange or barter; and no financial panic can ever induce us for a single moment to lower the standard of our national honor."

The Senate has passed the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, and everybody seems glad that it is out of the way.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formulae of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well known standard remedy by the World's Fair Commissioners.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

JOTS FROM POWEL'S POINT

REPORTED BY "DRAHCIR."

Mr. Van Waterfield and Miss Mary Evans were recently married in your city in rather a romantic manner. The father of the young lady objected to the union and they left this place with neither bride's maids or groomsmen. We learn that they are happy in each other's love. They reside near Pungo Ferry.

J. M. Rogers has purchased the sloop Benedict.

Our new Sunday School Superintendent, Mr. Nathan Owens, is doing a good work. Nathan has the energy.

We made a mistake in our last "Jots" by stating that "the horse fell down and broke his crown and Charles came tumbling after." The horse feli down and broke his crown,
Both crown and precious smeller,
But it wasn't Charles that smote the ground,
'Twas that other handsome feller.

One of our very nice young men whose first name commences with William, met his best girl the ot day and she asked: "Billie how her you like my new hat?" Being a do poet, he broke forth in this style: born
"I say its gay and pretty too,
And they look well together;
Those deep blue eyes and glossy curls
Beneath that rooster feather."
Billie is looking for another best girl now.

THE SIN EATER.

A Curious Funeral Rite Which Formerly Obtained In Wales.

The principality of Wales has within living memory possessed an official known as the "sin eater," says a London journal. It was the practice for a relative—usually a woman—to put on the breast of a deceased person a quantity of bread and cheese and beer, and the sin eater was sent for to consume them and to pronounce the everlasting rest of the departed. It was believed that in doing this he absolutely ate and appropriated to himself the sins symbolized by the viands, and thereby prevented their disturbing the repose of the sinner who had committed them. Such an arrangement would obviously leave nothing to be desired on the one side, but how it worked on the other we are not told. What was supposed to be the condition of this spiritual undertaker after the ceremony was concluded? Did his "appropriation" of the dead man's sins imply a sort of moral assimilation of them, answering to his physical assimilation of the bread and cheese? The question would obviously be one of some importance to a sin eater in large practice. If the responsibilities of his profession were as great as they would appear to have been on this hypothesis, he would need to retire from it early and to devote a considerable portion of his closing years to repentance and good works.

Again, it is natural to ask what happened at the decease of a popular or "fashionable" sin eater. Would any one among his professional brethren undertake to eat his sins, even in the first flush of satisfaction produced by stepping into his shoes? If so, then, indeed, has the epithet of "gallant" been rightly bestowed upon little Wales. It is as though one doctor succeeding to another's practice should consent to assume the moral responsibility for his late colleague's treatment of all his deceased patients in addition to his own similar burdens.

We yield to none in admiration of the quiet and homely heroism of the medical profession, but we doubt whether it would enable them to face such an ordeal as this. As to the Welsh practitioners to whom we have compared them, we shrink from pursuing the analysis further. It is evident that, as in the schoolboy game of "conquerors," where a stone which can smash the smasher, of, say, 43 other stones takes over all its conquests, and becomes itself a "forty-fourer," so the responsibilities of these unhappy men might accumulate at an alarming rate. One hardly dares to contemplate the internal condition of the sin eater of a sin eater who had in life attended a long series of other sin eaters. The cheese would be almost converted into Welsh rabbit before he had got it down.

THE SHIP WAS AGROUND.

But the Passengers Discovered That Fact In a Roundabout Way.

It must be about ten years since I was returning to this country from New York on board one of the Anchor line boats. We left quite early in the morning, and were steaming down the bay in high hopes of a pleasant trip. We soon got into a thick fog, and after passing Sandy Hook at about quarter speed the ship ran aground. The majority of the passengers, however, knew nothing of our plight, for the propeller kept on churning up the water in frantic efforts to get the vessel off the mud, and the fog was so dense that very few people noticed we were not making headway.

The captain dispatched his first officer to Sandy Hook to telegraph the position of affairs to the agents, but as the engines were still kept going no one suspected that anything unusual had occurred.

Presently the boat returned, but no questions were asked, and no one seemed to have the idea that there was any need to ask them.

Two or three hours passed, and an ocean tug came alongside out of the fog. Newsboys came on board to sell their papers, and did a good business. "Extrar! Extrar!" was their cry, and these "extrars" contained on the front page a full and graphic account of the stranding of the very liner on which they were disposing of them!

"Great Scott!" exclaimed one man who had invested in a paper, "don't these papers know how to lie? Here's one saying now that our ship has run aground!"

"So we are, and likely to remain," answered an officer, upon which the passenger ran to the side of the vessel and looked over in order to convince himself.

The news now, of course, began to spread all over the ship, but it was too much for everybody when a quarter of an hour later a stout old gentleman sprang up from his seat and yelled, "Jerusalem! we're aground," and then ran full tilt along the deck in a fearful state of terror.—London Telegraph.

Straight Ahead.

Kansas City Journal.

"Where is hell?" inquires a New York Democratic organ. The directions are plain. Go straight ahead and you can't miss it.

U. S. MARSHALL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District in the Eastern District of North Carolina, in re. E. J. Seeds & Son vs the barge Oak, in admiralty, I shall sell for cash at auction on Tuesday, 11th day of February 1896, at 12 o'clock, M., at Saw Mill Wharf, just North of N. & C. Depot at Tunis, Hertford County, North Carolina, the barge Oak, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

O. J. CARROLL,
U. S. Marsall for Eastern Dist. of N. C.
By THOMAS H. CROSS,
Dupty Marshall.

Notice in Divorce

NORTH CAROLINA
Pasquotank County.
Whitman Lane,
vs.
Florence Lane.

THE defendant above named will take notice that the plaintiff has instituted a suit against her for divorce on the ground of desertion. And the defendant will take notice, that she must appear and answer or demur to the complaint at the Court House in the county of Pasquotank on the Third Monday of March, 1896.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Notice in Divorce.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Pasquotank County.
H. G. Randolph
vs.
Mary J. Randolph.

THE defendant above named will take notice, that the plaintiff has instituted a suit against her for divorce on the ground of desertion. And the defendant will take notice, that she must appear and answer or demur to the complaint at the Court House in the County of Pasquotank on the Third Monday of March, 1896.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

FOR SALE.

The National Collection Agency, of Washington, D. C., will dispose of the following Judgments in North Carolina: Hill & Benoy, Aberdeen, $197 69; W. T. Irwin, Asheville, 33 66; R. B. Burden & Bro., Aulander, 47 48; B. F. Mayor, Aurora, 63 40; R. L. Lowe, Banners Elk, 51 00; J. J. Smith, Bath, 51 57; Jones & Hancock, Beaufort, 105 00; T. G. Carson, Bethel, 92 85; J. W. Efird, Big Lick, 728 75; Patterson & Brown, Bryson City, 31 35; C. A. Raby, Bryson City, 203 29; J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor, 89 34; S. B. Freeman, Colerain, 73 70; W. H. Wilson, Coopers, 97 27; H D. Craddock, Creswell, 322 72; W. A. Slater & Co., Durham, 79 80; Thaxton & Patton, Durham, 87 85; Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth City, 172 60; J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park, 1443 00; R. H. Tunnell, Fairfield, 16 00; J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield, 90 36; J. H. Smith, Falkland, 130 60; J. H. Smith, Falkland, 135 70; Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville, 19 01; Leroy King & Co., Graham, 41 99; I. T. Powell, Garland, 41 27; T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro, 345 92; Sample S Brown, Greensboro, W. R. Jordan & Co., Greensboro, 15 70; John B. Hooker, Hamilton, 32 50; Britt Bros., Henderson, 181 59; W. T. Cheatham, Henderson, 130 57; N. R. Vilins, Hesters Store, 114 40; S. D. Stephens, Hycotee, 245 95; C. F. Wheeler, Knap-of-Reeds, 30 00; Layden & Yarboro, Lexington, 92 45; James H. Sanford, Louisburg, 303 74; R. S. Burrus, Middleton, 18 15; Wm. Miles, Milesville, 172 25; Riddle & Johnson, Montezuma, 97 13; M. V. Mason & Co., Moorehead City, 124 00; J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mount Airy, 114 25; J. H. Cohen, Newberne, 180 45; J. H Cohen, Newbern, 166 95; H. T. Bray, Noise, 272 35; Parson Bros., Portsmouth, 452 15; Parson Bros., Portsmouth, 152 20; J. E. Haywood, Red Spring, 113 83; Rice Bros., Reidsville, 227 43; A. M. Long, Rockingham, 143 90; Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield, 24 33; W. M. Edwards, Stecoah, 63 97; L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 139 00; L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 189 00; Ducker & Garren, Tweed, 37 22; John W. Mayo, Washington, 896 12; Eddie Allen, Wake Forest, 168 24; John F. Hardison, Williamston, 109 15; J. H. Lee & Sons, Wilson, 189 75; J. H. Lee & Sons, Wilson, 121 70; Wm. Harris, Wilson, 71 07; W. J. Harris, Wilson, 68 47; J. W. Harris, Wilton, 51 94; King Bros. Pure Food Co. Winston, 23 67.

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For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equalled.

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J. S. DUPRISS, Newnanville, Fla.

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Savannah, Ga. of Johnston & Co.

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Hargreaves—I—er—I meant, of course, if the man was on the other side of the fence.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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1896.

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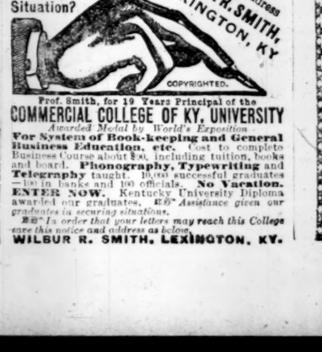

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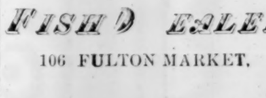

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Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

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COLORED—Methodist, H. B. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 217, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brother, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achsenee Lodge No. 14; F. L. Garrett, N. G.; C. W. Belanga, V. G.; J. D. Sykes, Rec. Sec'y; W. F. Murden, Financial Sec'y; W. W. Morrisett, Treasurer; E. F. Sawyer, S. P. G.

Talula Encampment No. 8, E. F. Sawyer, C. P.; W. W. Morrisett, H. P.; Monroe Bright, S. W.; C. W. Belanga, J. W.; F. L. Garrett, Scribe; J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; N. R. Parker, Regent; N. Underwood, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; J. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; C. M. Burgess, Sachem; C. W. Belanga, Sr. Sagamore; J. P. Simpson, Jr. Sagamore; J. D. Hathaway, Prophet; C. C. Barnard, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Gaston Pool.

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BEST-CHEAPEST E. F. BURT, Seedsman, Elm. O.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, February 5, 1896.

☞Keep an eye on the bright side.

☞Better times will surely come.

☞More attention must be paid to the country roads.

☞"Poor but respectable people" are common enough; but what is wanted now is a few who are rich and respectable.

☞There has been a few days of disagreeagble weather. But think how many days of perfect weather we have had this winter.

☞See the notice of Hon. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, in relation to Farmers' County Institutes.

☞Another unexpected extra demand for this week's CAROLINIAN compels us to again print a number of half sheets.

☞Hon. Harry Skinner made a flying trip here last week. He obtained some additional information in relation the Elizabeth City Public Building. He feels confident that the Bill will pass.

☞We have received and read with great interest a copy of Senator Pritchard's speech on "Protection for the Raw Material of the South." It is able, unanswerable, and has attracted wide public attention.

☞Three families, the "advance guard" of the colony projected by Mr. R. O. Preyer have already arrived—Messrs Bohn Buck and Rev. Fritz, all from far of Dakota—and located. They brought with them three car loads of household furniture, farming implements, stock, etc.

☞The Exeter, N. H., "News-Letter," of January 25th, contains a long and racy letter from G. H. Jenness esq., who recently spent a few days here. In it is given a fair description of our town and section, as well as the favorable impressions made upon the writer during his visit. We tip our beaver for the kindly personal mention.

☞The order of Governor Carr, revoking the commission of Francis Winslow, Commander of the North Carolina Naval Battallion, has been stayed by Judge Starbuck, the matter to be heard at New Hanover Court on the 12th inst. It is stated that all three divisions of the Reserves—those at Elizabeth City, Kinston and Wilmington—have unanimously endorsed Commander Winslow.

☞The jury in the case of the Bonner murderers, tried at Washington, after being out twenty hours, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The Judge sentenced them—Uriah Bell, Sherrell Bell and W. H. Brantley—to be confined at hard labor in the Penetentiary during a term of 30 years; and that David Credle, one of the accomplices, who had confessed, be confined 15 years in the Penetentiary.

☞The Public School Committee report that the available funds are nearly exhausted, and that unless the means are raised by voluntary subscription, the School must close. This would almost be a calamity. The School, in all respects, is being well conducted, and it is doing a great and good work. Let every citizen, and especially those having children of school age, feel it a personal and a public duty to contribute a share in raising the funds needed to keep the School open at least three months longer. Count the CAROLINIAN in.

☞The lecture of Hon. Henry Watterson, on "Money and Morals," at the Court House, on Friday night, was, to our liking, the best delivered here. It was a cultured production. His vocabulary is wonderfully elegant. He is a master of the chemistry of words, and his expressions were rounded and polished with classical precision. There are few more beautiful things in literature than some of the analogies and apostrophes with which he gave force and beauty. Then, too, he was intensely patriotic. Instead of speaking for a section or as a Southern man, he embraced the whole country, and spoke as a citizen of the United States!

☞There has been some misunderstanding in regard to the riding of Bicycles on the side walks. At a meeting of the Board of City Commissioners held on the 25th of July the ordinance in relation to Bicycles (Art. 14) was rescinded, and section 3 of Article III was amended to read as follows:

"All persons are forbidden to roll wheelbarrows, hand trucks, or other vehicles, *or ride Bicycles*, upon the side walks of this Town under a penalty of One Dollar for each offense; provided this section shall not apply to baby carriages, and these shall not proceed otherwise than one after another."

There is no discrimination—ALL Bicycles are forbidden the side walks. The proper officers will see that the Ordinance is enforced.

☞See notice of U. S. Marshal's sale.

☞Zoeller Life Size Crayon in Frame for $2.90 is his special offer during February and March.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞Idleness travels very slowly, and poverty soon overtakes her.

☞Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged at Zoeller's, Water street.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

☞The tone of the piano is improved by drawing it out from the wall.

☞"Best they ever had taken," is what they say of Zoeller's Pictures.

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's

☞Mr. J. R. McCurdy, of Edenton, died on the 1st inst, aged 83 years and 10 months.

☞See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

☞Mr. J. W. Pool, of South Mills, has made an assignment, Mr. G. Riggs Assignee.

☞When you want Photographing done go to Zoeller's, on Water street. He makes the best only.

☞Gentlemen have you seen our line of Overcoats? If not, call at once as they are going fast. McCabe& Grice.

☞The capital stock to build a Knitting Mill at Winton, has been subscribed.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞How easy it is to convince one's self that duty lies in the path of inclination!

☞CARPFTS—Ingrain Carpets from 10c per yard up, and 1 pc heavy Rag Carpet 16c; bargains in small pieces and Remnants of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at Fowler & Co.'s

☞Davenport & Morris, the reliable Fish Dealers of Richmond, Va., insert their advertisement.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞Rev. W. R. Warlick, of the N. C. Methodist Conference, stationed at Ocracoke and Portsmouth, died very suddenly at the latter place on the 25th ult. He had preached at night and went to bed apparently in good health, and died before morning.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 35 cents; in this market 31. Cotton, at Norfolk, good middling 8 1-4; middling, 7 1-16; good ordinary, 7 5-8. In this market, in the seed 2 3-4 cents.

☞In this country, unlike other countries, when a man's status in the community is to be defined, the question asked is not "Who is he?" but "What does he do?" for in this land a man who does nothing is classed in the scale midway between an imbecile and a tramp.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞Whenever you are in need of nice beef, pork or fresh meat of any kind go to W. T. Davis's Meat Market, on Water street, near Main, where you will always find a full supply.

☞We have arranged with one of the largest Publishing Houses in the country by which we can furnish a copy of ebster's Unabridged Dictionary, revised and enlarged, latest edition, and a copy of the CAROLINIAN for one year, both for $3. This is an unparallelled offer. The Dictionary will be sent to any address, postage paid.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:58 and will set to-night at 5:30.—The Albemarle has House purchased a new Hack.—Mr. R. Bruce Martin succeeds Mr. Noah Burfoot in the Railroad office at the Depot;—Hope is said to be believing that some stranger will saw your wood while you sit in the shade.—Miss Sallie Barrow, of Hertford, spent a few days visiting friends here last week.—Some people after having received two favors in succession begin to consider them a part of their constitutional rights.—Mrs. A. H. Mitchell and two children, of Edenton, spent last week here visiting her sister, Mrs. W. M. Jewell, on Martin street.—Always believe in your fellow man as far as that fellow man will permit you to do so.—Shell Fish Commissioner Theo. White, and Jacob Parker, esq., of Perquimans, were in the city on Thursday. Both called and paid their respects.—At the late meeting of the Electric Light Company the old Board of Directors and officers were re-elected. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cect. was declared.—The lucky man is the one who was born with the capacity for enjoying life.—The Pessimist laments:

Its the way that perversities ever pursue
That makes a poor mortal feel tired;
For whatever you gain and whatever you do
Its never just what you desired.

—"I'm going to tell my pa on you," said little Johnny, as the blacksmith pared the horse's hoof. "Why? What have I done?" asked the blacksmith. "You ain't got no shoes to fit Dolly and you're whittlin' off her feet to suit those you have got," replied the boy.—Dr. W. M. Riddick, of Hertford, was in the city on Thursday last, as was also Mr. John Brady, of Gatesville.—Why is it that so many people delight in saying spiteful little things about those more favored by Providence than themselves?—Cut rates, the barber's.—Always on top, the roof.—E. F. Lamb, esq., is putting up a handsome Law Office on his lot on the corner of Pool and Mathews streets.—Rev. T. W. Babb, editor of the "Pequimans Record," called the other day, so did our young friend J. Wiley Halstead, of South Mills.—"Can you give a reason for drinking?" "Why, sure," said the wag in reply; "And the best that is going I'm thinking,
What more do you ask? I was dry."

—"There are some things in this world I don't understand," said a North End little boy. "One of them is why small boys have such little stomachs and such large appetites."—Be a lamp in the chamber if you can't be a star in the sky.—Our former townsman, Mr. C. R. Jones, now of Baltimore, has been visiting relatives and friends here the past week.—His Honor Mayor C. C. Pool left on Thursday on a business trip to Raleigh. During his absence Dr. P. John has been Acting Mayor.—The sure way to miss success is to miss the opportunity.—Matrimony is a hard teacher, but most people will learn under no other.—We acknowledge a pleasant call from our young farmer friend Mr. Edward Markham, of Salem, on Friday.—The introduction by J. Heywood Sawyer, esq., of Hon. Henry Watterson on Friday night was certainly a very happy one. Indeed, it was an undecided question with many which was the most eloquent, the introducer or the orator.—A fool and his money are soon parted, for the general good of mankind.—The subject of Police being up, the Jingler jingled as follows:

The men of Biblical times were a race
Whose policemen could not be out done,
For one reads of the battle which Joshua fought,
That he even arrested the sun!

—We acknowledge a call on Saturday from Prof. H. G. Earle, the Principal of the Colored Normal and Industrial School just opened in the commodious building recently erected near the city. He is a gentleman of culture and is evidently fitted for the work he is entering upon.—On the 1st inst. Robinson & Co. discontinued the Retail department and will devote their entire attention to the Wholesale Grocery Business.—Capt. T. P. Midgett, of Rodanthe, called on Saturday. He didn't appear to be very sanguine over the Fishing prospects, there being too much salt water, but hopes there may yet be rains enough in time to make it all right.—"No," said a "half-seas over" philospher sitting in a down town saloon the other day, "I can't subscribe to the Darwinian theory a little bit. It is just the other way. Eve made a monkey of Adam and the same thing has been going on ever since."—Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.—

"Why are you like a serpent, dear?"
The question was alarming;
But presently he made it clear.
"Because you are so charming!"

—The man who went too far in an argument was taken home with black eyes and a bloody nose.—It was on Church street. In speaking of a young man who had called, the Madam remarked: "I think he is a delightful conversationalist." "Well, yes, he succeeds pretty well, for a man who never has anything to say," replied her husband, who kept on reading his CAROLINIAN.—A "phool" friend damages more than helps a man, a business or a party.—The Rambler took a general ramble all over the city the other day and reports improvements going on and new buildings going up in every Ward.—Dr. Mahony, the Optician, is in the city.—Hon. Geo. W. Cobb will return to day from a business visit to Raleigh.—The South Mills Band, Wm. Towe, Leader, furnished the music at the Watterson lecture on Friday night. They performed well.—Miss Grace Bland, of Portsmouth, who has been visising the Misses Bland, on upper Church street, returned home Monday.—The boys of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute have organized a Foot Ball Team,—Revs. J. H. Hall, of the Methodist Church, and Dr. C. S. Backwell, of the Baptist Church, exchanged pulpits on Sunday night. Both preached excellent sermons.—Mr W. G. Underwood, after a couple of week's visit at home, has returned to Baltimore and Philadelphia, in the interest of the Blades' Lumber Co.—See new "ad" of "The Fair."—Mr. C E. Brawner, Special Agent of the National Collection Agency, of Washington, D. C., has been spending some days here. He gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—Miss Mary Midgett, of Plymouth, is visiting the family of her uncle, Joseph Pritchard.—Mrs. Rev. Geo. F. Green, of Virginia, is visiting Mrs. T. S. Harney on Main street.—The men will receive the Valentines this year.—There were several applicants for the position of Telephone Operator, but it has been awarded to Mr. Geo. P. Jordan.—Messrs Sawyer and Aydlett are attending the Supreme Court.—The Tiber Creek Dredge is here. The piles are nearly all driven.—Miss Mira L. Cobb, of Chicago, who has been visiting the familes of her grandfather, Dr. P. John, and uncle Hon. G. W. Cobb, left for home yesterday. A number of her friends and newly made acquaintances went to the Depot to bid her "good bye."

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR

Sarsaparilla

When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood purifiers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burnid and "all right" in every respect, Ae orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers are respectfully notified that Institutes will be held as follows:

Currituck C. H.,	Tuesday,	Feb.	11.
Camden C. H.,	Wednesday;	"	12
Elizabeth City,	Thursday	"	13
	Friday	"	14
Hertford	Saturday	"	15
Edenton	Monday	"	17
	Tuesday	"	18

To which they are kindly invited to be present and take part in.

The Commissioner of Agriculture will be assisted by one or more of the Professors from the A. & M. College and by a repesentative of the N. C. Experiment Station.

No politics about it, but subjects will be discussed as are of general interest to farmers, truckers and fruit growers. Come and let us have a pleasant and profitable meeting

S. L. PATTERSON,
Commissioner.

EYE HAS NOT SEEN | EAR HAS NOT HEARD,

neither has it entered into the hearts of men (or women either) what we have in store for you.

Have you Seen

our elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Milinary, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, &c.? Nothing like it has ever been shown here beofre.

Have you Heard

that we are offering this stock at prices way down, the very mention of which will make you think that we must have made a mistake.

It's a Fact.

We've got the goods. You have the money. We want to exchange with you, and if you will call at our store we will offer you such inducements that you will be glad to accept our terms.

Come & Inspect

our stock, and buy what you are in need of, and we will both be happy.

McCabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C

WE ADMIT OF

No Superior

AND ACKNOWLEDGE

No Equals

IN OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY Of

New Styles.

Our Store is now filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully se ected Bargains in Men a nd Boys

Clothing.

All of the prevailing styles in assortments complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community. Our prices are of uniformly low grade. Our prices do our talking Our prices cannot be copied by would-be competitors. Our prices make our business which talks for itself.

If you Want

SRPERIOR GOODS MARVELOUSLY CHEAP VISIT

Moses Weisel.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

A current saying now is "this is leap year, you know."

Rev. J. K. Lamb is confined by illness to his home in Preyortown.

George Hollowell from Philadelphia is visiting relatives in this city.

There will be a young people gathering at Miss A. T. Vaughan's on Cale street to-morrow evening.

The Normal and Industrial School reports an enrollment of one hundred. Prof. Earle is a worker.

The Cemetery Trustees will hold their meeting at the Court House on Friday night instead of to-night.

Miss M. L. Burke, who is engaged in teaching near Durant's Neck, spent Sunday in the city.

Miss C. N. Kearney, lady assistant in the State Normal School, was summoned to her home at Warrenton last week by the death of her sister.

An amatuer Jehu while displaying his skill and activity in handling the reins on Sunday smashed his buggy top. He is now murmuring about the hard heartedness of the owner who charged extra for a damaged vehicle.

The young ladies of the Pansy Circle are to be complimented upon the success of their social venture last week. In brilliance and variety it surpassed any of the season.

Elizabeth City has its full quota of societies, secret and otherwise. Why not adopt a co-operative plan and unite means in the prosecution of some business, or better still in assisting members to secure homes.

A. L. Hawkins, President of the Y. M. C. A., has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and the bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Protect Your Wife

and Children from poverty in case of your death by Insuring your Life in the STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester Mass., one of the Oldest, Strongest and Most Reliable Nonforfeitable Dividend Paying Insurance Companies in the United States.

T. T. WHITCOMB,
Local Agent.

Also agent for the N. E. Mutual Accident Assurance Co., Boston, Mass. Elizabeth City, N. C.

KEATON HOTEL,

Cor. of Main and Poindexter Streets

ELIZABETH CITY, N C.

Rates moderate. Meals at all Hours. Rooms Furnished. A Restaurant attached.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,
.....SIDING.....
CEILING

Window and Door FRAMES.

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address

KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatuleney. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

SALOMONSKY'S COST MARK.

RICHALE OUT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

If the Woman In the Moon

Could see our goods and these low prices she would perhaps be as eager to get these bargains as her earthly sisters are. We say "the woman in the moon" because we are told that we have been mistaken all along when we imagined there was a man up there. Any way you

Never saw A Time in History

when you could buy dry goods at as low prices as you can to-day. OUR FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE is making much money saving for those who buy now. We have added a grocery department and shall be glad to have an examination of prices and goods. Terms cash; so don't ask for credit.

THE FAIR,

WATER STREET. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FOWLER & CO

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS

AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

No. 1854—Surrey Harness, Price $14.50. As good as sells for $20.

No. 733. Price, with lamps, sun shade, apron and fenders, $60.00. As good as sells for $75.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

RAILROAD, FARM, GARDEN,

Cemetery, Lawn, Poultry and Rabbit Fencing.

THOUSANDS OF MILES IN USE. CATALOGUE FREE. FREIGHT PAID.

THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
174, 176, 178 and 180 W. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Curious Custom of Japan.

Prince Kitashwakawa, who was commander of the guard of Japan, recently died in Formosa, and according to the curious custom of the country honors were showered upon him after his death. The Emperor has promoted him to the rank of field marshal, has decorated him with the order of the Golden Kite and the Collar of the Imperial Chrysanthemum, and granted him an annual pension of 3000 yen as a recognition of his services during the late war.—Chicago Record.

Seventy Miles of Mine Drifts.

In the Calumet and Hecla copper mine are over seventy miles of drifts, in which one can walk for days without visiting all of the many places underground. There is a vein which has been worked for two miles on its trend, and at some of the shafts the fifty-fifth level has been reached, these levels being generally ten feet apart, or "thick," as generally described.

Why He Declined.

A man named Simmons is said to have declined to become the private secretary of a man named Green for a peculiar reason. The salary was tempting, and the work would have been light and agreeable; but then, as he said, he couldn't bear the thought of signing letters, "Green, per Simmons."—New York Observer.

The Unforeseen.

If we could only foresee, what misery might be prevented. One of the many chroniclers of events in the life of Napoleon says he lost Waterloo from a pain in his back, being unfitted thereby for personal direction of the battle. It is always the unexpected that mars the best anticipations, and thus so many business men, laboring men or women, primed for success, are taken down suddenly. Nothing comes more suddenly than an attack of lumbago to stiffen or twist the muscles of the spine and lay one up. In ten minutes, however, St. Jacobs Oil will cure the soreness and stiffness and make the back supple and strong. If Napoleon could have had this great remedy at the right time, he would have changed, perhaps, the map of the whole of Europe.

Over 200 patents have been issued in the United States for the manufacture of inks.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *Is that economy?* There is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the *best*, which is as all know, Dobbins' Electric.

A Frenchman has patented an apparatus to take off and put on a man's coat.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The Illinois corn crop last year was 267,425,600 bushels.

FOR IRRITATION OF THE THROAT caused by Cold or use of the voice, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are exceedingly beneficial.

The law abolishing days of grace in Pennsylvania went into effect January 1, 1896.

Come West For Your Seed.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedmen's earliest, his are twenty days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc. He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (A.)

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

HOW MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, as goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious; positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

NYNU—5

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"

Heckers' Buckwheat.

Makes Light, Dainty Buckwheat Cakes.

GIRLS, GET MARRIED! Send 10c. for 1-4 doz. Leap Year Proposal Cards, latest out; lots of fun. Novelty Printing Co., 19 Shepherd Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ST. PAUL RUNS AGROUND.

Accident to the American Liner Off New Jersey's Coast.

STRANDED IN A DENSE FOG.

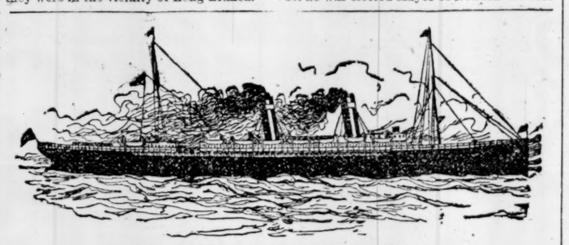
She Lost Her Bearings at Night While Racing With the Cunarder, Campania and Was Driven Ashore at Long Branch---Her Passengers Safely Transferred---Fast in the Sand.

The new American line steamer St. Paul, bound from Southampton to the Port of New York missed her way in a dense fog and storm and went ashore near Long Branch, N. J. Her commander, Captain Jamison, attributed the accident to an error of the leadsman, who, he says, reported seventeen fathoms of water when there were only seven. Her owners thought that she would be floated without serious injury, although it was feared that she would remain fast in the sand for a week or more. Her passengers were safely transferred in the life saving boat, and reached New York City twelve hours after the accident.

Campania and St. Paul, of the rival Cunard and American lines, two of the four greatest ocean passenger steamers in existence, had been hurrying towards New York almost side by side all day, and they plunged together into foggy and thick weather off the New Jersey coast. The Campania, fortunately beaten in the race, barely escaped a disaster similar to the one which befel her rival by a sudden anchoring. Both vessels were miles out of their course. Both captains deny that they were racing, and each denies that he was slashing ahead regardless of anything but speed and trusting to the other, whose lights he could see, to keep in deep water.

The St. Paul went ashore about half-past one o'clock a. m. She struck about four hundred yards off the shore, almost in a direct line with Seaview avenue, East Long Branch, and right in front of the Grand View House.

The vessel had been running on dead reckoning, and at first no one knew where she had struck. The life saving station men at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 flashed their signals and by and by Captain Jamison and the pilot found they were in the vicinity of Long Branch.



THE AMERICAN LINE STEAMER ST. PAUL.

The heavy seas struck the vessel again and again, and it seemed for the time being that some invisible power was holding her and carrying her in nearer and nearer to the land. The captain quickly found he could do nothing with his ship—she was held as in a vise; she was helpless. It was high tide when she struck, and all the passengers were asleep and remained unconscious of their predicament until 7 o'clock. An hour and a half after the life savers had got their boats out, rigged up the breeches buoy and communication with the shore was established.

The officials of the company were notified, and their tugs, together with Merritt Company's wrecking tugs, were sent down from New York. More life saving boats went to their assistance, and after working until four o'clock in the afternoon all the passengers were transferred to steamers and conveyed to New York City.

There were a total of 256 passengers on the ship when she went ashore. Of these sixty-five were in the first cabin, seventy-one in the intermediate department and 120 in the steerage. Her officers and crew were 400 in number. She carried 200 bags of mail and had $1,300,000 in gold aboard, consigned to W. H. Crossman & Company. She also carried 11,000 tons of freight.

While the transfer of these passengers and the mail bags was going on the waves were smashing against the side of the ship and curling and breaking around her bow and stern. It was critical work for the brave life savers. When pulling off with a load they had to dodge, so to speak, the enormous breakers, which seemed to lie in wait for them around either end of the vessel. But the men pulled magnificently and the boats rode the waves like corks.

The news that a big steamer was ashore had spread rapidly. Soon after daybreak hundreds were on the beach. In the afternoon there were 5000 persons viewing the stranded vessel and the fleet of tugs bobbing at a respectful distance from her. These spectators came by train from all the neighboring towns and villages, in carriages, in buggies, on bicycles and in nondescript vehicles. Men, women and children were there.

The sun came out for a time to light up the picture, the wind had gone down, the air was almost balmy and the sunlight reminded one of the coming of spring. But yet the sea would not abate its anger so quickly. It sullenly swept over the beaches, dashed in mighty spray against the bulwark, setting the laughing, chattering throng running from a bath.

THE WRECKERS AT WORK.

The Steamer Pulls Herself One Hundred and Sixty Feet.

A strong effort was made to float the ship on the morning after the accident and, as a result of it the stranded steamship was tugged about 160 feet further to the northward, but as the shift in position was in the direction of the shore line, it did not bring the vessel any nearer to deep water, and did not improve her chances of being floated. Three Chapman and three Merritt wrecking boats tugged at the vessel during the early hours. There were fifty powerful tugs opposite the St. Paul ready to give assistance, all of them unified. Six immense kedge anchors were planted in the sea about 1000 yards from the stranded vessel. The kedge anchor is a huge mud hook, which, deeply imbedded, is pulled upon by the two forces in opposite directions. The cable that connected the kedge anchors with the steamship was made fast to the drum of the St. Paul's heaviest hoisting engine. This permitted the St. Paul to wind up, or draw in, the cable, while the tugs, with opposing strength, gave a purchasing power. Little by little she moved, until about a third of her length in distauce was traversed, and then she came to a final stop, and not another inch could she be moved. The strain on the hawsers was not relaxed, in order to keep the vessel from moving inshore.

The St. Paul's Captain.

Captain John Clark Jamison, commander of the St. Paul, was born in Brooklyn about forty-seven years ago. His father was a ship captain and was lost at sea. When the boy was about twelve years old he went on the pilot boat Isaac Webb as an apprentice and stuck to it for twelve months. Then, after a year in school, he went out in the big clipper Dreadnaught around the Horn for 'Frisco. He stuck to the Dreadnaught for several years, and was a boatswain when he joined the United States service. He was mate of the Mohican for three years from 1868, and after that he went into clippers again. He was on the Carolus Magnus in a gale which swamped the ship. The crew were saved, but Jamison got a broken leg and a broken arm. In 1876 he joined the service of the old American line as second officer. The ships of that line, named after States, plied between Philadelphia and Antwerp. When the Inman line absorbed the Red Star and American lines Jamison stayed with them. He was promoted to command, and he has commanded the Rhynland, Switzerland, Waesland, Westernland and New York, with occasional trips in other ships. It is said of him that until he took the St. Paul there had never been an accident on any ship that he had commanded. Captain Jamison lives in Montclair. His family consists of his wife, two daughters and two sons.

Kaiser Wilhelm and Cuba.

It is stated upon good authority that the Emperor of Germany, in conversation with a guest at dinner in the castle, expressed his opinion that the Island of Cuba was lost to Spain. The best course for Spain to take, the Kaiser is alleged to have said, would be to come to some sort of an agreement with the United States whereby she could obtain some substantial return for the cession of the island, but he was of the notion that it was probably too late for even such a transaction as that now.

An American Hotel for London.

It is proposed to erect an American $5,000,000 hotel in London, with an American chef.

THEODORE RUNYON DEAD.

American Ambassador to Berlin Suddenly Expires of Heart Failure.

Theodore Runyon, the American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany, died of heart failure at Berlin. Mr. Runyon's death was unexpected. He dined a few nights before with the Emperor and others, and appeared to be in

THEODORE RUNYON.

good health. The Ambassador went to Berlin nearly three years ago, and was extremely popular there.

Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, in Somerset County, N. J., October 25, 1822. He came of a Huguenot family which was driven out of France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In early life he lived in Bound Brook. He received a preparatory education at Plainfield, and finally entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1842. He began the study of law in 1842 in the office of Asa Whitehead in Newark, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and three years later as counselor. In 1853 he was made City Attorney, and in 1856 City Counselor in Newark. After serving eight years as counsel he was elected Mayor in 1864 for a term of two years on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Runyon was appointed in 1856 by Governor Price a Commissioner to revise and codify the militia laws, and in the following year he was appointed a Brigadier-General and soon afterward Major-General, commanding the New Jersey National Guard. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President in the Electoral College. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 General Runyon was placed in command of the New Jersey brigade of volunteers.

Mr. Runyon practiced law in Newark from 1887 to March, 1893, when President Cleveland appointed him Ambassador to Berlin. Mr. Runyon was a millionaire.

The appointment of Mr. Runyon as Ambassador to Germany was a great surprise. He was pleased with the unsought honor and promptly accepted it. He was one of the most popular men who ever represented the United States abroad. A widow, two sons and three daughters survive Mr. Runyon. One of the daughters is the wife of a New York banker. One of the sons also lives in New York.

TWO NEW UTAH SENATORS.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown Are Added to the Republican Side.

Arthur Brown and Frank J. Cannon, the new members of the United States Senate from Utah, have increased the Republican strength in the upper branch of Congress. A short sketch of their careers follows:

ARTHUR BROWN.
(United States Senator from Utah).

Arthur Brown is fifty-three years of age, and was born near Kalamazoo, Mich. He was graduated from Ann Arbor, and practiced law in Michigan with much success from 1863 until 1879, when he came to Utah and at once took a position as one of the leaders of the bar. He was one of the founders of the Republican party of Utah, and has been active in politics since. He is aggressive and fearless, and will champion the coinage of free silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

FRANK J. CANNON.
(United States Senator from Utah.)

Frank J. Cannon, the junior Senator, is a Mormon, the son of George Q. Cannon, of the Mormon Church. He was born in San Francisco, but spent most of his life in Utah. He took up journalism when a young man, and was connected with the San Francisco Chronicle. Afterward he became editor of the Ogden Standard, and his home is in that city.

Favor of German-Americans.

The Imperial Court at Leipsic, Germany, ruled on a case which affects the rights of many German-Americans. J. W. Boehine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was fined, in September last, the sum of $50 for evading military service by emigration. The court quashed the sentence as not being in accord with treaty rights.

Sweden and Norway at Peace.

King Oscar of Sweden, in a speech at the opening of the Riksdag, said that the anxiety concerning the Union of Sweden and Norway had diminished and expressed the hope that the causes for discord would permanently vanish, recent events making it more needful than ever for Nations to hold together for security and liberty. He said that the present large surplus in the Treasury would permit grants for National defence, and that in the event of warlike developments in Europe, Sweden and Norway would maintain a strict neutrality.

Product of the London Mint.

During 1895 the London mint struck off 72,245,248 coins, about ten millions more than in 1894.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	20,273
Condensed milk, gals	200
Cream, gals	361

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras, ₽	—	@	21
Firsts	18	@	19½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	17
State—Fancy	—	@	18½
Thirds to firsts	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	13	@	17
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, firsts	13½	@	14

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime	9¼	@	10
State Factory—Part skims, large	3¼	@	5½
Part skims, small	5	@	6
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	16½	@	17½
Jersey—Fancy	18	@	18½
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	16½
Southern—Best	—	@	15

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Oranges, Fla., ₽ box	3 00	@	5 00
Grapes, Concord, ₽ basket	—	@	—
State, ₽ basket	6	@	10
Apples, Up-river, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Greening	—	@	2 50
Baldwin	—	@	3 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl	7 00	@	10 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	—	@	1 45
Medium, 1895, choice	—	@	1 32½
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 20
Red kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 20
White kidney, 1895, choice	1 45	@	1 50
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 60	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₽ 60 lbs	—	@	1 95
Green peas, bbls	—	@	80

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₽ lb	8½	@	9
1895, common to fair	4½	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	8
Good to prime	6½	@	7
Old odds	1½	@	2½

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed	70	@	77½
Straw—Long rye	80	@	90
Oat	50	@	55

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State Rose, ₽ bbl	—	@	1 50
Maine Rose, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweet, ₽ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Cabbage, ₽ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Onions, white, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Yellow, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, Hubbard, ₽ bbl	50	@	75
Horse radish, ₽ lb	4	@	5
Celery, ₽ doz. stalks	10	@	1 00
Carrots	50	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia	75	@	80
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	10 00	@	15 00
Lettuce, ₽ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, ₽ crate	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, ₽ bbl	4 00	@	8 00
Green peas, Fla., ₽ crate	1 00	@	3 50
String beans, ₽ crate	1 00	@	4 00
Watercress, ₽ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Kale, ₽ bbl	—	@	1 00
Spinach, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	4 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb	8	@	9
Chickens, ₽ lb	7½	@	8½
Roosters, old, ₽ lb	5	@	5½
Turkeys, ₽ lb	8½	@	9½
Ducks, ₽ pair	60	@	85
Geese, ₽ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₽ pair	20	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb	10	@	13½
Chickens, Phila. broilers	12	@	15
Western, dry picked	—	@	—
Fowls, ₽ lb	7	@	9½
Ducks, ₽ lb	10	@	16
Geese, ₽ lb	7	@	9
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 75	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	4 20	@	4 45
Spring Patents	3 65	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	77	@	77½
May	—	@	70½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	36½
Oats—No. 2 White	25	@	26½
Track, White	25	@	28
Rye	43	@	45
Barley	35	@	38
Seeds—Timothy, ₽ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	5.50	@	5.60

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	11½
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, ₽ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, ₽ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 37½
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lbs	4 60	@	5 00
Dressed	5	@	7

TILLMAN ASSAILS THE PRESIDENT.

The South Carolina Senator Heaps Invectives on the Administration.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, as his maiden effort delivered in the United States Senate one of the most extraordinary speeches which that body has listened to since the foundation of the Government. He dominated the Senate with his furious oratory as he dominated the Constitutional Convention in South Carolina three months ago.

A great crowd came to the Senate to hear the speech. The galleries were crammed with people. As the orator approached nearly every Senator was in his place, a most unusual sight. Tillman spoke from the old seat of Butler, whom he succeeded, and the text for his harrangue was the pending Silver Bond bill. He denounced the Senate for its dignity, demanded the impeachment of the President, accused the Supreme Court of corruption, declared that the "omnillioned power of Wall street controlled the nomination and election of the highest officers of the Government, and predicted an armed revolution.

He shouted, he laughed, he roared, wagging his head and tossing his hands in the air as he glared with his single eye at the assembled representatives of all States in the Union, frowning, sneering and sometimes sinking his voice to a hoarse whisper. The Senator expressed surprise that President Cleveland has not been impeached for his treachery to the people in putting the control of the Government into the hands of the money sharks, and referred to him at various times as "that man from Buffalo," "That besotted tyrant," and "The bull-necked and idolatrous occupant of the White House," and spoke of Secretary Carlisle as "The Judas from Kentucky."

In conclusion the Senator predicted an armed revolution as follows: "The struggle from 1861 to 1865, which drenched this fair land in blood, was to emancipate four million black slaves. We are fast approaching a condition which will place the collar of industrial bondage around the necks of ten times that many white slaves. A day of reckoning will come, unless there is no longer a just God in heaven, and when it does come, woe be unto those who have been among the oppressors of the people. The present struggle is, unfortunately, too like that which preceded the late Civil War, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing States of the North and East, those which have grown inordinately wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the South and West, are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of Belshazzar. It is easy to see that the struggle for the new emancipation has begun. There are millions now on the march, and they tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp the sidewalks hunting work and the highways begging bread, and unless relief comes they will some day take a notion to come to Washington with rifles in their hands to regain the liberties stolen from them, or which their representatives have sold."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Utah produces $9,000,000 worth of gold a year.

The electric lines in Detroit, Mich., now sell eight tickets for twenty-five cents.

Phoenix, Arizona, is to have a new gas plant to furnish fuel gas for cooking and power purposes.

Mongolian pheasants are destroying a great deal of the winter wheat in Clackamas County, Oregon.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to General Philip H. Sheridan at his old home, Somerset, Ohio.

It is estimated that 23,000 wolves and coyotes have been killed in Montana since the passage of the bounty act.

Russia, it is stated, is massing troops on the Korean frontier, in readiness for any emergency that may arrive

The Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, received over $55,000 in royalties from its coal mines in the last thirteen months.

Three peons were arrested in the act of firing the Mexican Central bridge at Laredo, Mexico. They were taken out and shot.

Improvements contemplated this year on the Southern railroads, principally in the matter of new stations, foot up $4,865,000.

The St Louis (Mo.) authorities are trying to run down the forgers who are flooding the city with bogus $10 bills. The bills have been raised from genuine $2 bills.

DESPONDENT PATRIOTS.

Cuban Sympathizers Cast Down by the Wreck of the Hawkins.

The American sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents are much cast down by the wrecking of the J. N. Hawkins just as she was starting from New York with the men and munitions that General Gomez has been so anxiously awaiting in order to move on Havana.

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY PALMA.
(The Representative of the Provisional Government of Cuba in the United States.)

In Junta circles in New York City the folly of sending such a large expedition out in such a worthless vessel as the Hawkins proved herself to be was openly and severely commented upon. It was charged without reserve that somebody within the Junta organization had speculated, and made money in purchasing the Hawkins. It is known that a very heavy price was paid for her, and that a representative of the Cubans, alleged to have been an expert, had passed upon the vessel, and had pronounced her a staunch and swift boat, perfectly seaworthy and able to float an expedition of any size. Members of the Junta were not slow to say that investigation will be made into the matter of the purchase.

Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate and Minister to the United States for the rebel Government, made a vigorous denial of all knowleage of the disaster to the J. W. Hawkins, and most stoutly protested that the Cuban revolutionary party was not cognizant of any expedition. One Cuban said: "The Hawkins was an old boat known as a 'bunker.' I wouldn't go outside Sandy Hook in her. She certainly was no good for an expedition of that kind. Somebody has been guilty of a great crime. It was shameful to send such a large body of men and such a load of arms out to sea upon such a craft. She was rotten, unseaworthy and a veritable floating coffin."

IN BEHALF OF THE CUBANS.

Spain Will Be Asked to Recognize Her Foes as Belligerents.

A concurrent resolution was reported to the United States Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations requesting the President of the United States to use his good offices with Spain to have belligerent rights extended to the Cuban revolutionists. The resolutions reported by Mr. Morgan, representing the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, follow:

"Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the present deplorable war in the Island of Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized Nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if unhappily it is longer to continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized Nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives who are entitled in either army, due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners, and for other military purposes; truces and flags of truce, the provision of proper hospitals and hospital supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army; be it further

"Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinions of Congress be sent to the President, and, if he concurs therein, that he will, in a frendly spirit, use the good offices of this Government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the laws of Nations."

The minority report upon the Cuban question, submitted by Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, presents to the Senate the following brief and simple resolution: "That the President is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The majority resolution was accompanied by a report which, while it regrets the unhappy hostilities in Cuba, insists that security of life and property and the establishment of peace and of a satisfactory Government demand the recognition of the fact that a state of war exists in Cuba. This demand is enforced by the proximity of Cuba to the frontier of the United States and by the fact that the island is identified with the political and commercial welfare of our people. It is further made needful, the report says, because of the sympathy of sentiment in this country with the insurrectionists and because of the hospitality which, in accordance with the laws of Christianity, has been extended to Cuban refugees and has caused suspicion from Spain, a friendly Power, as to connivance with violation of the neutrality laws. The report also points out that there is no cartel providing for the care of the wounded or sick or the recognition of flags of truces. The matter was placed on the calendar.

Robbed Yale's Museum.

It has become known that articles valued at $10,000 had been stolen from the Peabody Museum of Yale University, at New Haven, Conn., and that Albert H. Verrill, son of Professor Addison E. Verrill, professor of zoology and curator of the zoological collection of the university, had confessed that he was the thief. The thefts have extended over a period of two years, but the exact amount of the loss will probably never be known, as the young man has forgotten the number of piece he has taken from the museum. One estimate places the amount of the thefts at $50,000.

Revolt at Khartum.

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, says that a revolution has broken out in Khartum, and that the tribes from the interior have come to the support of the Mahdi's former followers and overthrown the Mandist rule.

Good Outlook for Spring.

The New York Herald has obtained the views of leading business men in principal cities of the United States on the spring outlook in the various lines of trade. Many of the statements note encouraging conditions, and others are hopeful in tone if not certain as to present indications.

Marvels of New Photograph.

Dr. Neusser, Professor of Medicine in the Vienna University, showed by means of photographs taken by Roentgen's newly discovered system, the presence and position of calcareous deposits in the bladder, liver and kidneys of a subject.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

Princess Beatrice realizes $500,000 from Prince Henry's life insurance.

Sir Joseph Barnby, the celebrated English musician, died a few days ago in London.

Colonel George W. Bain, the temperance orator, is a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Galdos, the great Spanish novelist, is a bachelor of fifty and leads a very simple, retiring life.

President Cleveland will lack fourteen days of being sixty years old when his present term ends.

Miss Estelle Reel, State Superintendent of Education in Wyoming, is seriously talked of for Governor.

When James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, recently visited Greenfield, Ind., his home town, the citizens gave him a public reception.

President Kruger, of the South African Republic, was a famous athlete and hunter in his youth, and it is said that he used to run for half a day and keep pace with a horse.

Dumas's body will be placed in a tomb not far from that in which lies Marie Duplessis, the original of "Camille." Once every year Dumas visited her tomb and placed a wreath of flowers upon it.

Governor McConnell, of Idaho, a famous character on the Pacific coast, is still known as "Palouse Bill," as a reminiscence of certain adventures in the Palouse Valley during the vigilante days.

FILIBUSTERS WRECKED.

A Big Cuban Expedition Founders Off New Jersey.

MEN AND MUNITIONS LOST.

The J. N. Hawkins, an Old Tub in Which They Put to Sea From New York City, Goes Down---A Terrible Blow to the Cuban Insurgents---A Thrilling Rescue---Guns Thrown Overboard.

The fishing steamer, J. N. Hawkins, recently purchased in Baltimore, Md., by the agents of the Cuban Junta in New York City and converted into a transport to carry men, arms and ammunition to the insurgents, sank off the New Jersey coast while on the way to Cuba. She had on board 120 volunteers, 5000 Winchester and Remington rifles, four Hotchkiss rapid firing guns, 4000 pounds of dynamite and raw material for use in the manufacture of high explosives, 2000 machettes and 2,000,000 cartridges. The entire outfit cost about $120,000, and the loss is the heaviest blow the revolutionary party has received. Reports vary as to the loss of life, but six or ten men were drowned. They were Spaniards. The expedition was commanded by General Calexto Garcia, and his staff consisted of Colonel Carlos Garcia, his son, General Rosso and two other officers, said to be Americans who saw service in the late war.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

Terrible Scenes Aboard When a Storm Disabled the Boat.

One of the survivors, Joseph C. Hernandez, told the following story: The Hawkins, he said, left New York at midnight. She had been purchased by the Cuban revolutionary party. The crew consisted of sixteen men. The captain was R. Hall, and the mate, C. H. Crowell, who belonged in Brooklyn. They left East 138th street, while in Port Morris, in the dead of night, and headed straight up the Sound. All went well until three o'clock a. m., when a storm came up, and the sea became rough. The engineer reported that there was a leak in the engine room, and that the pumps were choked. The engine room was soon flooded and Captain Hall saw that they were in a critical condition. Orders were given to throw the coal overboard to lighten the ship. It was done, but without effect. The Hawkins pitched and rolled, and began to settle in the sea. The men had on board two Hotchkiss guns, 14-0 American rifles, about 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 300 pounds of dynamite. It was feared that the dynamite would break loose and blow them all to atoms, and it, with the arms, was then thrown overboard.

Still the vessel was not relieved. The water gained on them, and soon the engine room fires were put out. Then the vessel was completely at the mercy of the waves, which broke over her. Signals of distress were fired, and eventually the rockets brought three schooners near them. At this juncture all hands were ordered to take to the boats.

There were six boats, but one of them had been rendered useless in throwing overboard the coal and guns. The crew could not handle the boats with facility and the result was that nine men were drowned. Some say ten.

AMERICANS TO THE RESCUE.

Boats Filled With the Unfortunates Picked Up at Sea.

About 7 o'clock a. m., J. W. Brackett, master of the schooner Helen H. Benedict, sighted the Hawkins. Captain Brackett says the Hawkins was showing signals of distress. He bore down upon her and found her passengers and crew already in the boats. He picked up the first officers, steward and twenty-three of the Cubans, who were in an exhausted condition. Twenty minutes after he said he saw the steamer go down. The locality was about seventy-three miles south-southwest of Montauk Point. The wind was blowing hard from the north-northwest and the sea was very rough. Captain Brackett landed his rescued men at Martha's Vineyard. The remainder of the passengers and crew were picked up from boats by the schooners Leander V. Beebe and Alicia B. Crosby. The men lost everything except two satchels, filled with greenbacks, which General Garcia and his son carried.

A Hard Blow to the Junter.

The hopes of the Junta in the United States and of the army in the field in Cuba were centred in this expedition. It was believed that when the carefully laid plans to land the men and arms in Cuba had been carried out a blow would be struck which would go a long way toward establishing the independence of the island. Maceo and Gomez, who are practically hemmed in near Havana, have been relying upon the arrival of Garcia and his cargo to enable them to attack the capital.

LYNCHED A DESPERADO.

Ran Amuck in a Train, Killed a Postmaster and Wounded Others.

Alexander Jones, a colored desperado, ran amuck in a car on a passenger train in West Virginia, and killed one man and wounded two others. He was lynched next morning in Hemphill.

Jones boarded the train in Keystone, W. Va., drunk and quarrelsome. When Conductor McCullough came through to collect fare he refused to pay and became very botserous While the conductor was remonstrating with him, he drew two revolvers from his belt and began to shoot indiscriminately through the car. The passengers crouched under the seats and tried to escape through the doors. Before any one could get away, however, the desperado had fired all of his twelve shots. The miscreant then tried to reload his weapons for further execution, but he was overpowered by the trainmen, who succeeded in disarming him.

W. H. Strattus, Postmaster of Elkhorn, was lying on the floor of the car breathing his last, with a bullet in his abdomen. He only lived a few minutes. Peter Rice, a colored miner, was fatally shot through the right breast. Conductor McCullough was wounded in the side, but his injury is not serious.

It was decided to take Jones to Huntington for safe keeping. The officers boarded the train without trouble, although a great crowd had gathered to witness the departure. A short distance from Elkhorn the train was flagged, and fifty men, armed with rifles, jumped aboard. They forced the officers to release the prisoner, and then took him out and hanged him to a tree on the side of the road bed.

The President's Outing.

President Cleveland and Dr. O'Reilly, his private physician, left Washington on another brief shooting trip. The President with his physician and his guns rode away from the White House at a little after midnight to the Seventh street wharf, where they boarded the light-house tender Maple, which was lying there with steam up. The lines were quickly cast off, the boat headed down the river and was soon lost to view.

Cuban Amazons.

Women have fought side by side with revolutionists in engagements in Cuba.

Fears About Boerland.

The situation at Johannesburg in the South African Republic is very dangerous. The Boer forces are arrogantly dictatorial with their own Executive, and are deadly opposed to granting reforms for the benefit of the Uitlanders. The forces are still concentrated around the town. The Executive is choosing a site for a fort. A catastrophe can only be averted by the adoption of urgent measures.

A Big Theft Alleged.

George Krout, agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Colorado Springs,